FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR BACKS USSR MISSILE OFFER; PAPER INTRODUCED

LD031434 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1227 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Geneva, 3 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR's full support for the Soviet proposal on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe was stressed at the Geneva Disarmament Conference today by GDR Ambassador Dr Harald Rose. He delivered a briefing at the plenary session on the GDR's agreement, expressed in a joint statement by the SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers, that longer range operational-tactical missiles will be removed from our territory immediately after the signing of such an accord.

The leader of the GDR delegation also highlighted Erich Honecker's message to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, which notes that the Federal Government and its allies are expected to work for the realization of these proposals. Apart from the elimination of short-and medium-range missiles, Dr Rose stated that the threat from other tactical nuclear weapons could be quickly and effectively reduced if -- as proposed by the CSSR and GDR -- a corridor free of nuclear weapons were to be created in Europe.

Dr Rose introduced a working paper at the plenary session prepared by the group of socialist states on an end to nuclear tests. In addition, he emphasized the great importance which a solution to this problem would have for the total elimination of nuclear arms. [passage omitted]

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA CONFERENCE

LD270953 Warsaw PAP in English 0609 GMT 27 Feb 87

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva, Feb. 26 -- Addressing the 40-nation disarmament conference here today, head of the Polish delegation Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski expressed regret that the conference has so far failed to establish a committee to deal with a ban on nuclear tests.

Poland has always considered a nuclear test ban as a significant step in the direction of arresting the nuclear arms race and was among the overwhelming majority of states which during the 41st U.N. General Assembly session voted for the adopting of four resolutions which stressed the utmost urgency of such a ban, he said. We hope that the state-participants in the disarmament conference which were not ready to join any of these resolutions will think over their stand to make it possible for the conference to start effective work in the nuclear test ban, Turbanski added.

While speaking about the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear weapons, Turbanski said that Poland observed them with the utmost significance to them, but still held the view that the disarmament conference could not be only an observer of these negotiations, as nuclear weapon is not a question of security for certain states alone, but a question of survival of our civilization.

ATA CLAIMS USSR DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS 'DISGUISE'

AU031137 Tirana ATA in English 0810 GMT 3 Mar 87

["A New Proposal on the Course of Old Demagogy of Nuclear 'Disarmament' -- Gorbachev Calls for a Soviet-American Agreement on Euromissiles" -- ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana March 3 (ATA) -- Gorbachev called on Washington for reaching a Soviet-American agreement related to the departure of the medium range missiles from the European continent, the Soviet News Agency TASS, reports. He declared that the Soviet Union does not stipulate this agreement any longer to the Geneva talks on the strategic and space weapons. Related to this "new" proposal from Moscow, the White House spokesman, Brashear reported that the United States of America would present their proposal in Geneva and added that such a proposal "would be in accordance with the American proposal in Reykjavik."

The new proposal is made by Gorbachev on the course of the old demagogy of the two imperialist superpowers, U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, in the field of nuclear "disarmament", intended to disguise the feverish contest of the armament between them and the aggressive military blocs they have created and are manipulating to serve their policy for world domination and hegemony. To this testifies the fact that any new proposal and counterproposal from Moscow and Washington for alleged disarmament in Europe is always followed by a build up and modernization of the mass destruction weapons on this continent. It is this "new" proposal that Gorbachev hastened to make at once just as the Soviet Union resumed its series of tests for the further modernization of the nuclear arsenal, following step by step in this sphere its over-the-ocean rival.

JOURNAL CRITICIZES SOVIET CULTURAL TRENDS

AU030910 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 22 Feb 87 p 16

[Petrit Haliti article: "The Illusions of the Revitalization and the Crisis of Soviet Art"]

[Excerpts] One of the directions of the "reorganization" campaign and of the reforms undertaken by the Soviet leadership with so much clamor is in art and culture. If "perestroyka" (restructuring) is claimed to be the instrument that will change the economy, the party, the state, and the entire crisis-riddled Soviet society, what is being dished-up in art and culture is "glasnost" (openness, publicity). That there is a crisis and that it is a profound one was admitted by Gorbachev himself at the January CPSU Central Committee plenum when he declared that "the ideology and mentality of stagnation have had a negative effect in culture, literature, and the arts." The Soviet leadership does not explain and has no desire to explain the real reasons for this crisis in art and culture. It cannot say that the crisis in the cultural and artistic life of Soviet society is a result of the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, a result of the capitalist degeneration of art and culture, and a result of the increasing subordination of art and culture to the domestic and foreign political goals of the revisionist bourgeoisie in power.

In his report to the Ninth AWP Congress Comrade Ramiz Alia stated: "The transformation of the state, party, educational and cultural superstructures in the Soviet Union is by now complete. These have been adapted to the new capitalist economic base and have been placed entirely in the service of the interests of the bourgeoisie in power.

This transformation of the cultural and artistic superstructure on bourgeois foundations under state monopoly capitalism of a particular kind in the Soviet Union has had severe consequences, particularly in the direction of art, literature, and culture being subordinated to and dependent upon the political goals of the Soviet bourgeoisie. As a feature of the revisionist Soviet society, bureaucratic centralism bound art and culture even more strongly to the leadership's revisionist political line, using its vast bureaucratic state apparatus to suppress and extinguish not only every tendency, but also every concrete artistic work which would be contrary to the interests of the revisionist bourgeoisie. All this could not fail to contribute to the breadth and severity of the crisis, which could no longer be concealed. [passage omitted]

The "glasnost" campaign seeks to create the impression that a new process of democratization of Soviet cultural and artistic life is beginning. This has found an echo not only among revisionist artists and writers in the Soviet Union, but also in the propaganda and definite artistic and cultural circles in Western countries. "Democratization" consists of increasing the number of literary and artistic works which attack the Bolshevik period of Soviet history. "The outdated concepts of socialism in the thirties and forties," which Gorbachev is talking about, are a signal for a new "literary and artistic" offensive against the period of socialist construction and against the principles of scientific socialism on which the Bolshevik party relied under Lenin's and Stalin's leadership. The most vicious works denigrating socialism and Stalin are being encouraged and taken out of personal and state drawers and shelves. [passage omitted]

In order to implement its objectives in the field of art and culture, the Kremlin has mobilized not only revisionist writers and artists in the Soviet Union, but is also calling upon all the counterrevolutionary garbage who live in the West and who left the Soviet Union because they were seeking more rapid progress toward capitalism. Now that the Soviet leadership is seeking to relinquish even those few socialist labels that have remained, it needs all kinds of revisionist counterrevolutionaries. Gorbachev's "glasnost" is allying itself and seeking assistance from counterrevolutionary Soviet emigrants like Lyubimov, Barishniykov, Nureyev, or people like Sakharov. The Soviet leadership must rely on the most extreme reactionary wing of the creative revisionist intelligentsia in order to publicize "democratization" and also to please the capitalist West, which is seeing its epigones emerging on the official Soviet stage. [passage omitted]

The democratization and humanization of art and culture, about which one currently hears so much in the Soviet Union and from its supporters, is in fact an attempt to intensify the process of capitalist degeneration of art and culture and, at the same time, to conceal that process from the public eye. Gorbachev's "glasnost" is being given the same publicity as Khrushchev's "melting of the ice." But neither the one nor the other can put an end to the crisis; on the contrary, it will only deepen it further. The crisis of present-day Soviet art and culture is part and parcel of the general economic, political, ideological, and spiritual crisis of Soviet revisionism, which cannot be cured by reforms or revisionist campaigns.

LAW ON 1986-1990 5-YEAR PLAN FOR ECONOMY, CULTURE

AU251551 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 22 Feb 87 p 6

["Law on the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the Years 1986-1990"]

[Text] On the basis of the directives of the Ninth AWP congress for the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the development of the economy and culture in the years 1986-1990;

In accordance with Article 67 of the Constitution;

On the proposal of the Council of Ministers;

The People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided:

Article 1

The following fundamental tasks will be fulfilled during the eighth 5-year period: "To ensure the uninterrupted, stable, and rapid development of the economy and culture relying entirely on our own forces; to further consolidate and perfect the multi-branched structure of the economy, always giving priority to industry and rapidly developing agriculture; to increase the efficiency of production and accumulation through a more intensive use of material resources and other possibilities available to society, as well as of existing production capacities and those that will be added to and modernized; to ensure correct proportions for the development of expanded socialist reproduction; to further promote and perfect socialist production relations; to further raise the material well-being and the cultural standard of the working masses; and to further strengthen the country's defense potential."

To this end:

Industry will develop rapidly in a proportional and harmonious way with other branches of the economy, primarily using existing production capacities and relying mainly on the country's raw materials and energy resources.

-- Agriculture will develop on a broad front and more rapidly than other branches of the economy, continuing its all-round intensification. The intensive road of development will be better harmonized with the extensive one, giving priority to the intensive way; to better met the needs of the people and of the economy.

-- The livestock sector will develop at a more rapid pace, in conformity with the tasks posed by the National Livestock Conference, by increasing the number of livestock and productivity for all types of livestock and by consolidating the fodder base. The number of livestock and their productivity in the small herds set up at the level of agricultural brigades will be increased to meet the needs of the cooperativist peasantry with dairy products from these herds by the year 1988.

-- The economy's efficiency will be raised to a higher level by fulfilling planned tasks throughout the entire system of quantitative and qualitative indicators, by thriftily using of material resources, and by raising of labor productivity.

-- Socialist production relations will be further improved, particularly in property, distribution and exchange, and the management and organization of the economy in conformity with the development of production forces.

-- The material well-being and cultural standard of the working masses maintained and further raised particularly in the countryside, further narrowing the differences with the cities on the basis of the rapid development of material production and of the socio-cultural sectors.

Article 2

In 1990, compared with 1985, overall social production will increase 31-33 percent, national income 35-37 percent, overall financial income 37-39 percent, and overall industrial production 29-31 percent. Overall agricultural production during the eighth 5-year period, compared with the seventh 5-year period and for the 5 years taken together, will increase 35-37 percent.

-- Capital investments for the 5 years taken together, compared with the seventh 5-year period, will increase 11-13 percent; exports will increase 44-46 percent for the eighth 5-year period, compared with the seventh 5-year period; and commodity transportation in 1990 will be 28-30 percent greater than in 1985. Labor productivity in industry will increase 15.3 percent in 1990 compared with 1985 and in the construction sector 14 percent. The real per capita income of the population in 1990, compared with 1985, will increase 7-9 percent and retail sales in the stae sector 25 percent.

Article 3

The Council of Ministers will work out the details of the major indicators of the Eighth 5-Year Plan according to the ministries and other central institutions and will adopt measures to implement their tasks in all branches and sectors of the economy and culture.

Article 4

This law comes into effect immediately.
Tirana, 21 February 1987
Law No 7105

Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

ENERGY MINISTER HAMETAJ SPEAKS TO ASSEMBLY

AU261500 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albania 22 Feb p 4

["From the Speech of the Energy Minister Lavdosh Hametaj" at the People's Assembly in Tirana on 21 February]

[Text] Minister for Energy Lavdosh Hametaj said among other things in his speech that the working people of the energy industry come to this first session of the 11th legislature of the People's Assembly mobilized as never before to bring to life the decisions of the historic ninth party congress and the injunctions of Comrade Ramiz Alia to give priority to increasing the production and export of energy, in particular oil and gas.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan the energy sector made further achievements. The balance of energy at national level was maintained, and intensive work was done to extend the range of resources, with many new exploitable wells being drilled. Important achievements were also noted in gas extraction, and natural gas extraction was increased more than seven times in comparison with 1983.

After speaking about the care shown for increasing the rate of drilling, and for the better exploitation of existing wells, the use of new technology for deep drilling in areas with above normal pressure, the efficient performance of various drilling projects using the same equipment in natural gas areas, and about the tightening of technical and scientific discipline in general, Hametaj dwelt on the tasks ahead and the technical, organizational, and economic measures presently being implemented. January's results show that tasks in oil extraction, coal-mining, and electrical energy are being better fulfilled than in December, and that the export plan has been exceeded.

Through the measures we have taken, mainly for the acceleration of the scheduled inauguration of new wells, for increasing the output of wells in production, and the more efficient and scientific use of new methods and technologies, we will succeed in meeting the 3-month plan, and that for the whole of 1987, from existing sources. Later he spoke of the tasks facing the Institute of Oil and Gas Technology and the technical departments of the extraction enterprises, which involved profound technical and scientific study to bring about the most rational exploitation of energy sources.

In order to reach the targets laid down for increasing reserves and increasing oil and gas extraction from new sources as well, he said we have prepared a broad scientific study program incorporating the guidelines of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. This will ensure that research projects carried out largely by future cadres will be based on a full range of studies relying on a methodology which guarantees high quality results, etc.

We are working intensively to accomplish the important task set by the ninth party congress, which notes that oil should become an advanced sector of our economy. To guarantee this we have the mobilization and enthusiasm of the oilworkers, the advanced experience in well-drilling of many brigades, and the experience of some sectors in enterprises at Patos, Marinxe, and Sheq, who have consistently met and exceeded planned targets. We will publicize this experience in a more organized fashion.

TIRANA, ANKARA UNIVERSITIES SIGN AGREEMENT

AU011711 Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Tirana, March 1 (ATA) -- The protocol on the scientific and didactic exchanges between the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana and the University of Ankara for 1987-88 period was signed in Ankara on February 26. The protocol was signed in Ankara on February 26. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the rector of the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana, Prof. Osman Kraja and for the Turkish side by the rector of the University of Ankara Prof. Dr. Tarik Somer [spelling as received].

On this occasion the delegation of the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana was received by the minister of education, youth and sports, Metin Emiroglu, by the minister of culture and tourism, Messut Yilmaz, and the president of the Higher Council of Education, Prof. Ihsan Dogramaci. The meetings were also attended by the ambassador of the PSR of Albania to the Republic of Turkey, Gjylani Shehu.

During their stay in Ankara the members of the delegation of the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana delivered three scientific papers. On the occasion of the visit of the Albanian delegation the ambassador of the PSR of Albania to the Republic of Turkey, Gjylani Shehu, gave a reception at the embassy. The reception which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, was attended by representatives of Turkish sciences, officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports, the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, and others.

PAPER PRAISES GORBACHEV MISSILE DECLARATION

AU031227 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Mar 87 p 6

[Editorial article: "Let It Be a Beginning!"]

[Text] Before blowing up Hiroshima, America's first atomic bomb blew up the trust between the allies of the great anti-Hitlerite coalition. Decades later, when nuclear weapons became a decisive element in the military-strategic balance of power, the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe dealt a heavy blow to the greatest postwar achievement of the nations -- detente -- the most appropriate environment for restoring international trust.

Today both the spirit of Helsinki and the idea of a nuclear-free world have a new chance. From the lifesaving package of world initiatives, presented at the Reykjavik talks by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader detached one of the basic Soviet proposals -- reducing and eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles -- with the hope of immediately turning it into reality. Soviet diplomacy, which supports nuclear-free international relations, separated a basic link of the complex chain of nuclear arms -- strategic and tactical, long-, medium-, and short-range -- in order to begin the irreversible and final liquidation of the nuclear threat, a process desired and awaited by the suffering nations.

It is well known that by the 1970's a balance in the area of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe was established between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. At that time, both military-political alliances possessed about 1,000 missiles and airplanes capable of carrying nuclear warheads. Despite this, at the December 1979 NATO session a decision was adopted to deploy 572 new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. As a pretext for violating the established parity, NATO used the fact that the USSR had replaced obsolete medium-range SS-4 and SS-5 missiles with SS-20's. NATO did not even consider the fact that the USSR dismantled three old missiles for every two new ones. Thus, in the final analysis, the USSR decreased the number of its missiles from 600 to 355, one third of which are also of an obsolete type. Furthermore, the destructiveness of these USSR medium-range nuclear missiles has been cut in half. However, a pretext is a pretext, and the truth -- the truth. It shows that even before one single SS-20 missile had been placed on European territory, NATO had already decided to modernize its medium-range nuclear forces.

In order to prevent any accumulation of this type of weapon with its terrible destructive force, the USSR in March 1982 introduced a unilateral moratorium on the further deployment of medium-range missiles. However, this did not produce any response of the same type. On the contrary, despite the powerful protest movement which developed, the planned number of Pershing and Cruise missiles was deployed in several West European countries. Now NATO has 542 medium-range missiles in Western Europe, namely 364 U.S., 114 French, and 64 British missiles. The USSR has 373 medium-range missiles -- 243 SS-20's, 112 SS-4's, and 18 SS-N-5's, which are sea-based. According to this correlation both the NATO missiles and nuclear warheads surpass USSR weapons of this type both in their number and destructiveness. In order to achieve a balance and as a responsive measure, the USSR deployed operational-tactical missiles with increased range on the territory of the CSSR and the GDR, with the consent of their governments.

In his declaration on Saturday, Mikhail Gorbachev in essence reiterated his Reykjavik proposal relating to medium-range missiles; however, he gave it an independent character separate from the other Soviet proposals on nuclear disarmament. The dynamic and creative initiative has only one purpose -- to begin nuclear disarmament, immediately, starting with weapons on which agreement in principle was reached at Reykjavik.

What does the Soviet initiative envisage? First -- to immediately conclude a USSR-U.S. agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles within 5 years. During this period Soviet missiles of this type deployed on Asian territory are to be decreased to 100, with the United States retaining the same number on its own territory. If such an agreement is reached, the USSR will withdraw its operational-tactical missiles from the territory of the GDR and CSSR. Simultaneously, the USSR expresses its readiness to immediately begin talks on fully eliminating other operational-tactical missiles.

The essence of the new Soviet initiative is clear -- the treaty on removing medium-range nuclear missiles from the European territory is called upon to initiate the end of the nuclear weapons on earth. Let the hour of this historical beginning strike as early as possible.

PAPER CONSIDERS TOWER COMMISSION REPORT FINDINGS

AU031003 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Feb 87 p 7

[Commentary by Correspondent Yoan Mateev: "The Forces Reached the First Floors"]

[Text] New York, 26 Feb -- Today, a little after 1800 Bulgarian time, the report of the special commission appointed to investigate the functioning of the U.S. National Security Council in connection with the notorious Irangate scandal was released for publication.

The mandate of the Tower Commission (named after its chairman), however, seemed rather restricted. in the process of its work the commission actually had to deal with the vicissitudes surrounding U.S. interference in the Middle East and in Central America. It was therefore expected to provide a full and clear picture of the political crisis that has shaken Washington. The commission submitted the document after a considerable delay, having been granted an extension because of the tremendous amount of material with which it had to cope, and because of difficulties with numerous witnesses. At one point the commission had to wait for the recovery of one of the officials involved in the affair -- namely Robert McFarlane, the President's former national security adviser, who attempted suicide on the eve of an important hearing.

Interest in the commission's report was so intense that it created a precedent -- due to the mass invasion of journalists from the United States and abroad who came to Washington for this special occasion, the report was presented to the mass media in three places in Washington at the same time. This interest was understandable, but it remained unsatisfied.

In terms of its subject and expected contents the Tower report was considered to be one of the most decisive documents of the present administration. Now that briefings on the report are being speedily prepared for the editorial boards of newspapers on all continents, we must say that the journalists have reasons for satisfaction and for disappointment as well.

From the very first glance at this document it appears that we are dealing with a totally secret and illegal operation based on a semilegal structure and originating from the inner circle of the administration which in this case acted far beyond legal and constitutional rights and prerogatives granted to federal institutions. All this, however, can be detected by reading between the lines, and it is by no means an open assessment of the commission. As a matter of fact, the report points to some direct participants in the conspiracy but does not reveal all responsibilities. The reader is left with the impression that Tower and his assistants had merely gone as far as the first floor of a rather tall building. This is why -- in addition to such directly involved executives as the aforementioned McFarlane, Colonel North, a relatively low-ranking National Security Council functionary, and Admiral John Pointdexter, who was dismissed this fall as the President's national security adviser -- other officials who were responsible for the action, tremendous in terms of its political scope and consequences, were not sought. The role of Donald Regan, one of the President's chief assistants and White House chief of staff, who is expected to resign in the near future, also appears rather shady and suspect. Nevertheless, the description of his contribution is merely confined to some reprimands, albeit serious ones, regarding his negligent attitude, carelessness, and lack of organization.

The report does not fully explain who actually gave the "green light" for the secret operations at a time when Congress had already declared itself against selling arms in the Middle East, against taking sides in the Iran-Iraq conflict, and against assistance for the Nicaraguan contras. The exact amount of money earned from the Iran arms deal and the exact amount of money delivered to Central America are not established in the report, nor does it mention who in Central America received the funds.

In the period preceding the report's final drafting and last week in particular, it became obvious that Irangate is nothing but the tip of an iceberg under which a double [dublirasht] organ with tremendous competence and executive prerogatives has been acting, concealed from the public eye and from the legislators, and even without the knowledge of eminent government leaders and high-ranking institutions. This arouses the suspicion that the Tower Commission will have neither the strength nor a full opportunity to proceed to the heart of the matter, and that it will be satisfied with half-measures. The commission's report largely justifies these misgivings.

Throughout all the months that have elapsed since the affair's escalation, tremendous political, constitutional, and moral-ethical questions pertaining to the values of American society have been raised, and once more attention has been focused on the problems of U.S. democracy, on which so many pompous words and so much rhetoric are wasted. Through the absence of specific answers to these questions, the report actually suggests that all these queries are justified, but this does not contribute to a solution.

The official White House reaction is now awaited with no less interest. This reaction will presumably follow next week in a speech which President Reagan is expected to deliver. However, observers are already pointing out that the Tower Commission report will be used by the administration to close the book on Irangate as a thing of the past. Certain congressional circles, however, insist that nothing has yet been concluded and that the commission's debates are only beginning. This, however, is also what was said when Tower and his assistants were appointed to the commission.

CPC CC DELEGATION VISIT, TALKS REVIEWED

AU011742 Sofia BTA in English 1706 GMT 1 Mar 87

["BCP-Chinese Communist Party: In Sincere, Businesslike Spirit" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 1 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Chinese Communist Party, headed by Mr. Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CC and deputy head of the "International Contacts" Department of the CC, paid a visit here from February 24 through March 1.

The delegation had talks with Mr. Konstantin Atanasov, member of the CC and first deputy head of the "Foreign Policy and International Contacts" Department of the CC of the BCP, and was received by Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The guests were informed of the international activities of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the work of the Bulgarian Communists and of the entire Bulgarian people in implementation of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the BCP.

Mr. Li Shuzheng informed his hosts of the international activities of the Chinese Communist Party and of the tasks which the party is now solving in implementation of the resolutions of the 3rd plenary session of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party (1977) and of the 12th congress, as well as of the preparation of the 13th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

The talks, which passed in a friendly, sincere and businesslike atmosphere stressed that the problems of preserving world peace and of mankind's survival stands out in the current international situation. It was observed that the two parties have common or close stands on the issues of the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ANC'S NZO

AU272028 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 27 (BTA) -- A cooperation agreement between the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) was signed today. Its aim is to strengthen the bilateral ties and to promote a more active joint struggle for peace and security in the world, against apartheid and racism.

The agreement envisages the holding of consultations on matters related to the situation in the world and the participation of representatives of the two parties in congresses, conferences and other forums. ANC representatives will be invited to study in Bulgaria.

The document was signed by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC and Mr Alfred Nzo, secretary general of the ANC.

Talks Reviewed; Nzo Departs

AU281834 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 28 Feb 87

["BCP-ANC -- Invariable Solidarity" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 28 (BTA) -- A delegation of the African National Congress, headed by its secretary general, Mr Alfred Nzo, paid a visit to this country from February 23 through 28 at the invitation of the CC of the BCP. The delegation received the International Dimitrov Prize awarded to the hero of South Africa Nelson Mandela, who has now been serving a life sentence in a racist prison for almost 25 years.

Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Petur Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, had talks with the delegation.

The guests spoke of the growing struggle of the South African people under the leadership of its vangaurd force, the ANC, for eliminating the system of apartheid and for building a democratic multiracial state in southern Africa. They also spoke of the deepening all-round crisis of the ruling racist regime, which is seeking a solution through increasing repressions and terror, as well as of the international movement for its isolation and for solidarity with the South African patriots. The Bulgarian side stressed the peaceful foreign policy of the BCP and Bulgaria in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world and their invariable solidarity with the ANC in the struggle against imperialism, apartheid, colonialism, neocolonialism and all forms of racial and social oppression.

The two sides stressed the historic importance of the comprehensive initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states for stopping the arms race, for nuclear disarmament, peace and security in the world. They stressed the necessity of a more active participation of all countries and peoples in the efforts for achieving this lofty goal.

An agreement for cooperation was signed between the BCP and the ANC.

Before his departure Mr Alfred Nzo made the following statement to a BTA reporter:

The agreement for cooperation is of great importance for deepening interaction. It stresses the necessity of regular consultations for elucidating some issues of mutual interest.

Now, when imperialism is trying to separate the African National Congress from its natural allies -- the socialist countries, our meetings here and the document we have signed inspire us with the conviction that in future too we will enjoy the firm support of the Bulgarian people. For 75 years the African National Congress has been carrying out consistent, resolute and unflagging activities against racist domination and it has on its side the progressive and democratic forces in the world. Just like the years in prison did not break the will of Nelson Mandela, so our cause, regardless of the forces which are opposing it, grows stronger with every day. We are pursuing a just struggle in the name of humane goals and this is why we firmly believe in our victory, Mr Alfred Nzo said.

KUBADINSKI-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LIBYA

AU011924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] On 1 March a Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, departed for Libya. The group will take part in celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by responsible associates of the BCP Central Committee and the Fatherland Front National Council; deputy ministers of foreign affairs; and 'Umar Muftah al-Dallah, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Sofia.

MARKOV RETURNS FROM PARIS COOPERATION TALKS

AU272032 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 27 (BTA) -- Mr Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies, returned from Paris today.

The Bulgarian deputy prime minister visited France together with other Bulgarian senior economic executives at the invitation of Mr Alain Madlin, minister of industry, posts and tourism.

During his stay in France, Mr Markov held talks with his host, with Mr Michel Noir, minister of foreign trade, and with Mr Jacques Valade, minister of research and higher education.

The exchange of views has helped make an in-depth analysis of the two countries' industrial cooperation and assess the prospects for its development.

The Bulgarian delegation also had the opportunity to meet representatives of the French business and financial circles and to visit several large companies operating in the fields of electronics, chemical engineering, telecommunications and the food industry.

DOYNOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR 28 FEB

AU282056 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] A delegation led by Comrade Ognyan Doynov has returned from a working visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation had meetings with deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers on developing bilateral cooperation and participated in a working meeting in fulfillment of the Complex Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-States Until the Year 2000. The delegation toured the Welding Institute and the Metal Ceramics Institute in Kiev.

STATE CONTROL COMMITTEE APPROVES 'OPENNESS'

AU031900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] At an expanded session of the Committee for State and People's Control, reports were heard on the committee's work of the past year, and it was noted that structural and organizational changes in the control organs were of particular importance. For the first time in the committee's history, basic directions were adopted for openness [glasnost] in control activities.

AFP ON DECREE TO EXPEL 'INFECTIOUS' FOREIGNERS

AU031400 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 3 (AFP) -- Foreign victims of serious infectious diseases will be immediately expelled from Bulgaria, an official decree said Tuesday.

The decree, an appendix to the law on foreigners, said if another state refused to accept the person concerned he would be kept in hospital until he could leave the country.

The measure seemed designed to prevent the spread of Acquired Immune Deficiency Disease (AIDS), which has not yet been reported in Bulgaria.

BRIEFS

LCY DELEGATION VISITS — Sofia, February 20 (BTA) -- A work group of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia paid a visit here from February 16 through 20 in compliance with the plan for cooperation between the BCP and the LCY. The guests had meetings at the State Planning Commission, at the CC of the BCP, at the Ministry of Finance and at the Committee for Labour and Social Affairs. They visited economic organizations and had talks at the "Economic and Techno-Scientific Policy" Department of the CC of the BCP. The work group was received by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 20 Feb 87 AU]

U.S. IMPORT-EXPORT PARTNERSHIP -- New York, February 25 (BTA) -- The Isotimpex Foreign Trade Organisation and the Sheromi Inc. company signed an agreement here on the establishment of a joint Bulgarian-American export and import partnership. The company will help increase the exchange of some commodities traditionally traded between the two countries. Besides, by upgrading market research in America, it will provide conditions for new appropriate Bulgarian exports to find their way into the United States. Sheromi Incorporated markets goods from Europe and Asia in the U.S. for ten years now; it has been importing Bulgarian made "Maritsa" typewriters. The newly formed joint venture will contribute to a mutually advantageous diversification, increase and balancing of trade, despite the unfavourable customs tariffs imposed on Bulgarian imports in the U.S., said Mr Harold Chapler, president of Sheromi Incorporated after the agreement was signed. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0950 GMT 25 Feb 87 AU]

STROUGAL, KAPEK ADDRESS PRAGUE ECONOMIC AKTIV

AU031122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] A city party and economic aktiv on the principles of restructuring the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia and on other topical political questions was held in Prague yesterday. In his address, Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, referred to the present revolutionary process of restructuring Soviet society, which has activated political thinking in our country too. He said this development in the Soviet Union is universal in character and generally valid. He dealt in detail with restructuring the entire system of management of our economy and democratization of our political life. Strougal later answered some Prague workers' questions on restructuring the economic mechanism.

Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague city committee, highlighted the need for faster modernization of industry in Prague. He expressed the conviction that participants in the aktiv will strive, in an exemplary fashion, at their places of work for the restructuring of the economic mechanism.

Today's daily press carries a more detailed report on yesterday's party and economic meeting in Prague.

TOWER COMMISSION REPORT 'FAR FROM COMPLETE'

AU031144 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Feb 87 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny Washington report: "Puzzlement and Alarm; United States After the Tower Commission Report"]

[Text] "Many Americans woke Friday morning wondering if the Tower Commission would accuse the U.S. President of criminal activities. Instead they were presented with a picture of the President eating lunch exactly when his policy toward Iran and the 'contras' was being discussed" — this is how one of America's television networks began its commentary on the report of the 3-man commission which President Reagan appointed 3 months ago to investigate the operations of the apparatus of the National Security Council and other government agencies.

The commission published its report on Thursday [26 February] and, as the American commentators say in unison, "it contains nothing not already known, and nothing directly indicating any transgression of the law or any lie by the President." This is certainly no coincidence. In fact, the Tower Commission did not ponder the policy which had led to the scandal of secret arms sales to Iran and the illegal transfer of the proceeds to Somoza's people. The report says nothing of Reagan's doctrine on meddling and intervention.

The commission chairman, former Republican Senator John Tower, called the scandal a mere "deviation", but Democratic Senator Patrick Moynihan, who was a member of Nixon's cabinet, voiced his disagreement with this term. "It was nothing like that. It was part of the permanent approach of illegality and irresponsiblity, which had been going on at least since the spring of 1984," he declared, referring to the illegal mining of Nicaraguan ports by CIA agents.

NBC commentator John Chancellor said in this context: "The report could have been far worse for the President. In fact, one must recall that the staff had gone crazy, the gang that couldn't shoot straight was striving to reach three political goals set by the President. It was he who wanted to exchange arms for hostages; it was he who equated the Nicaraguan 'contras' to the U.S. founding fathers. But the Tower Commission does not accuse him of anay real crime -- only of inattention. And with his talents Ronald Reagan should be able to cope with this accusation. One great thing is working for him -- nobody wants him to fail; nobody wants another Nixon."

This lengthy quote is essentially a typical example of the controversial and -- for many Americans -- foggy nature of the entire affair. The Tower Commission is criticizing the President for granting his subordinates a free hand in exchanging American hostages in Lebanon for arms for Iran, in contradiction to the officially proclaimed policy. A typical expression of this is one of the charts found by the commission in Lieutenant Colonel North's safe (he is to become the main scapegoat in the entire failed operation). On the chart North wrote an original equation: 300 guided, antitank rockets equal 1 American hostage.

It is no coincidence that George Will, President Reagan's family friend and spokesman of the extreme right wing, sharply attacked the President in the Friday [27 February] edition of THE WASHINGTON POST. He criticized the President for his extreme "self-satisfaction" and "indolence," which he says had shown up for the first time when the Reykjavik meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev was being prepared.

G. Will attacks Reagan particularly for "giving priority to his private worries" instead of directing public policy, both in the Iran scandal and in Reykjavik.

America's extreme right continues to settle accounts with the President (who threatened to get out of hand during the Reykjavik summit) through the Iranian scandal. His negotiations with the Soviet representative are currently placed on an equal level with negotiations with the kidnappers of American hostages; the noise created around this should prevent him from taking any other "private initiatives."

Another spokesman of the extreme right, Congressman Newt Gingrich, also stated that "he will never be the same Reagan he was before he made a mess of things. He will not win back our trust and faith so easily."

Although the Tower Commission report has more than 300 pages, it is far from complete. Lt Col North and Admiral Poindexter refused to make a statement; the report lacks the statements of the Israelis involved in the operation; and the equation of the illegal financing of Somoza's men also contains a lot of unknown factors. If two select committees in Congress and a special presecutor are continuing the investigation, why was the Tower Commission report published with such haste? Many Americans believe it was published to relieve the President of the greatest burden -- the accusation of having violated the law and of having lied.

BILAK VIEWS 'RESPONSIBLE' SOVIET ARMS PROPOSAL

LD031523 Prague CTK in English 1210 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 3 (CTK) -- A meeting of senior officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army, attended by Defence Minister Army General Milan Vaclavik, was held here today.

Addressing the meeting, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak pointed out that socialism has amassed enormous material forces which must now be put in the service of progress and peace. For this society this means to consistently fulfill the line of social and economic development, set by the 17th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party which supported the line of the 27th Soviet Communist Party Congress. "In our detailed elaboration of the conclusions of the 17th congress we, too, must make use of Soviet experiences", Vasil Bilak said.

He recalled that the results attained in Czechoslovakia are not bad but no fundamental turn has taken place as yet. "Although positive results were achieved... we registered failures in the individual spheres. We failed to achieve planned efficiency and intensification of production, we failed to reach the planned increase in the national income... and we failed to make planned changes in the structure of the national economy", Bilak said.

He added that "we must no longer justify shortcomings, we must solve them." The instruments of management of the economy are insufficient and therefore changes in its mechanism are indispensable, he said.

Referring to the international situation, Vasil Bilak pointed out the great importance of the latest Soviet initiatives enabling Europe to rid itself of medium-range missiles. The Soviet Union's proposals testify to an extremely responsible and flexible approach to the most urgent issue of the present — halting the arms race, strengthening peace and international security, Vasil Bilak said.

CPSU'S ZAYKOV VISITS ROBOT ASSOCIATION, MORAVIA

LD031855 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Lev Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today visited the Robot International Czechoslovak-Soviet Scientific Research Association in Presov. He was briefed on the experience gained in the 2 years of the association's activity, whose task is to attain world standards in the development, production, and supply of robotic equipment and flexible production systems in engineering. He stressed the need for the quickest possible elimination of administrative and formalistic barriers in their joint approach, as well as duplication and as yet uncovered areas in research and development in applying the principles of mutual advantage and complete trust. In the immediate future, three engineering enterprises in each country are to be selected for a process of complete automation within 3 years. Automation will then be further expanded with those enterprises serving as examples.

Lev Zaykov arrived by air this afternoon for a working visit to the south Moravian region where he visited the Lachema branch enterprise in the Reckovice District of Brno.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1300 GMT on 3 March carries a shorter report on Zaykov's arrival in Brno listing the following as welcoming him at the airport: representatives of regional, city party and state bodies headed by Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the south Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee. Also present was Yakov Perepechenov, Soviet consul-general in Brno.

HUSAK RECEIVES, DECORATES CUBAN MINISTER

LD032218 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 3 (CTK) — Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here today Cuban Interior Minister Jose Abrantes Fernandez, who is on a working visit in Czechoslovakia.

In a comradely and friendly discussion both sides expressed deep satisfaction with the general development of Czechoslovak-Cuban relations and stressed their resolution to further strengthen bilateral relations, socialist countries' internationalist bonds and the unity of all progressive and peace forces in the struggle to eliminate the menace of nuclear war, to improve international relations and create a reliable system of international security.

Gustav Husak decorated Jose Abrantes Fernandez with the Order of the Red Star for his personal contribution to the development and deepening of the cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Cuba.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON NORWEGIAN DELEGATES' VISIT

Meet Indra, Visit Memorial

LD031235 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] In Prague today, Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, received a delegation of the Norwegian Storting [parliament] led by its President Jo Benkow. They exchanged experiences in the work of the two parliaments and views on the present international political situation.

The delegation of the Norwegian Storting paid homage this morning to the memory of the Unknown Soldier and laid a wreath at the National Memorial on Zizka Hill in Prague.

Talk With Indra

LD031817 Prague CTK in English 1435 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 3 (CTK) — Czechoslovakia pursues the policy of peaceful solution of conflicts, mutual understanding, dialogue and cooperation with all countries, regardless of their social systems, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra said at a meeting with a delegation of Norwegian parliamentarians.

The most important task is to rid the world of nuclear weapons, Alois Indra emphasized, pointing out the significance of the Soviet peace initiatives, mainly the latest serious proposal to liquidate U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe.

Czechoslovakia supports the efforts to create nuclear-free zones on the European Continent and is co-author of a proposal to create a corridor free of nuclear and chemical weapons between the Warsaw Treaty and North Atlantic Organization member states.

The Czechoslovak representative appreciated that Norway strives in its foreign policy for the continuation of the process of detente, refuses to participate in the U.S. program of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative and works for a constructive political dialogue.

In Czecholovak-Norwegian relations there are no outstanding problems, Alois Indra said. All Czechoslovak state bodies are interested in their further positive development. He stated that trade exchange should be increased and that there are possibilities to extend cultural contacts.

In a debate, Jo Benkow pointed out the significance of the meeting of representatives of various political systems for mutual understanding among nations.

The activity of the new Soviet leadership attracts great attention in the whole world, not only as regards the disarmament proposals but also the openness with which all problems are discussed, Jo Benkow said. He asked how these stands are reflected in the Czechoslovak political and public life.

Einar Forde of the Norwegian Labour Party was interested in the questions concerning Soviet missiles on Czechoslovak territory and the possibility of the development of economic cooperation with the EEC countries.

Jan P. Syse, representative of the Conservative Party, asked about the possibilities of technological cooperation of Czechoslovak plants with their partners in capitalist countries. Kaare Kristiansen of the Christian People's Party was interested how the restructuring of the economic mechanism can contribute to this cooperation.

Answering these questions, Alois Indra emphasized that all Czechoslovak workers sincerely support the present development in the Soviet Union. We are of the opinion that this is a path to strengthening the prestige of socialism, to becoming an example for other parts of the earth.

In case of the liquidation of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, the missile systems deployed in Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic will be withdrawn from the territories of these states and could become a topic of other negotiations.

Alois Indra said that at present 30 per cent of Czechoslovak imports and exports are carried out with capitalist states. Their firms are interested in placing their investments and products on the Czechoslovak market. Czechoslovakia naturally wants also to export — but accepts primarily production cooperation, scientific-technological cooperation and joint actions on third markets.

Deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Vladimir Vedra and Jan Marko answered the question of Ole Gabriel Ueland from the Centre Party about environmental protection.

They stated that the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress decided to double the means earmarked to environmental protection and the whole society pays constant attention to these problems.

Czechoslovakia, similarly as other European states, pledged to reduce the emissions of sulphur dioxide by 33 per cent by the year 1993 and this task will be fulfilled. The country strives for broad international cooperation with all European countries and signed agreements on this issue.

Meet Rohlicek, Kempny

LD032254 Prague CTK in English 2005 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 3 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received here today a delegation of the Norwegian Storting (parliament), headed by its President Jo Benkow. Rudolf Rohlicek informed the Norwegian deputies about the achieved results and further intentions of the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia.

The two sides discussed all-round relations between Czechoslovakia and Norway and the possibilities of their further extension in the forthcoming period. Special attention was paid to cooperation in the economic sphere.

Rudolf Rohlicek and Jo Benkow emphasized the significance of the development of political, economic and cultural relations of the countries with different social systems.

The Norwegian delegation was also received by Chairman of the Czech National Council Josef Kempny. He informed the guests about the role played by the Czech National Council in the Czechoslovak political system and explained them relations between the Federal Assembly and the Czech National Council, its powers, legislative control activity and work of committees.

President of the Norwegian Storting Jo Benkow appreciated the friendly atmosphere with which the delegation met in Czechoslovakia as well as the usefulness of information it received.

Later in the day, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra gave a dinner in honour of the Norwegian delegation. Also present were Deputy Chairman of the Federal Assembly Vladimir Vedra and other officials.

KUCERA LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO ROME

LD032305 Prague CTK in English 2042 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Rome March 3 (CTK correspondent) -- The visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak committee for European Security and Cooperation, led by its chairman Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, met today with deputy chairman of the Italian Senate Giorgio di Guiseppe to discuss the role of legislative bodies in states with different social systems.

The delegation was also received by Secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labour (CGIL) Antonio Pizzinato, who told the guests about the present role and mission of trade unions in the Italian society.

MINISTER OF HEALTH BEGINS VISIT TO INDONESIA

LD032206 Prague CTK in English 1610 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Jakarta March 3 (CTK) -- Czech Minister of Health Jaroslav Prokopec arrived here today for an official visit to Indonesia.

On arrival at the Jakarta airport, he told journalists that his talks with Indonesian Minister of Health Suwarjono Suryaningrat will focus on cooperation of the two countries in the sphere of the pharmaceutical industry and the production of medicaments, and should lead to broader exchange of knowledge and experts.

WRITERS CONGRESSES OPEN IN DOBRIS, BRATISLAVA

LD032236 Prague CTK in English 2034 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 3 (CTK) — A two-day congress of the Union of Czech Writers opened at Dobris near Prague today in the presence of a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the Czech Government, led by Party Presidium Member and Czech Premier Josef Korcak.

Addressing the union's fourth congress, Josef Korcak said that the lapse of one year since the 17th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party has made it possible to understand better the revolutionary character of the strategy of speeding up the socio-economic development of society, which is in essence a strategy of qualitative changes, restructuring of all spheres of social life. Nothing can be accelerated and nothing can be essentially changed without this fundamental fact being understood. This was shown very clearly by the January session of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

"The Czechoslovak Communist party leadership is also aware of the principal, historic importance of the program of restructuring Soviet society as a source of knowledge and valuable impulses," Josef Korcak continued.

"We see in it a consistent and creative continuation of the revolutionary work of the Great October [Revolution] in 1917, a road to better use of the possibilities and advantages of socialism. We intend to apply to the broadest extent possible the suggestions and ideas of the January session in our conditions, in the solution of our problems. Attitude to experience of the Soviet Communist party, to its contribution to the theory and practice of world socialism has always been, is and will remain principal for us."

"We appreciate the warm consent given to the courageous novel course of Soviet communists by the broad public — communists, people without political affiliation as well as members of other parties of the National Front, people of all walks of life and age groups. Our concern is that the rising authority of the Soviet Union, its weight in the world and its initiatives help the working people of our country to build their socialist homeland with even bigger success," Josef Korcak said and pointed to the important tasks of writers and all workers in culture in the further development of Czechoslovakia and in the struggle for peace.

The next speaker, Chairman of the Union of Czech Writers Ivan Skala, said inter alia that a trend of novels with contemporary themes has been apparent in the Czech literature since the union's previous congress. These novels grasp the moral and intellectual values of the present days, show the dialectics of social and individual relationships and are a significant and distinct shift in prose. About 100 original works of prose have come out every year since 1982. They were of different genres and by authors of different generations.

"Czech literature enters a new stage of creative existence and social influence open to new and progressive impulses of Soviet literature, in creative cooperation and mutually inspiring influence with Slovak literature with which it is linked by unity of criteria and objectives and political will be to create for the socialist homeland," Ivan Skala said.

In Bratislava, the Union of Slovak Writers opened its fifth congress to judge the share of its 300 members in the implementation of cultural policy of the Czechoslovak Communist party in the past five years and set tasks for the coming period.

Present at the congress is Jozef Lenart, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, who stressed in his speech that culture plays together with the educational system the key role in the ideological struggle of the Czechoslovak society. The cultural progress of Slovakia is proved by the fact that 15,241 book titles, 1,671 of them of original literature, were published, 139 original stage plays were introduced and 90 full-length films were made in the 1981-1985 period.

"In the current stage of speeding up socio-economic progress in Czechoslovakia, society expects writers to give a truthful and vivid picture of the present days, help form the novel thinking and mobilize broad masses for reaching goals. Just as is being done in the Soviet Union at this time, it is necessary also in Czechoslovakia to deepen the struggle for a turn in social awareness, thinking and mood of the people. Reaching this goal is an important prerequisite for success of the entire socio-economic mechanism."

In another part of his speech, Jozef Lenart paid attention to the role of literature in the struggle for peace. "The creation of an atmosphere of confidence and security is a prior task in this space and nuclear age. Mankind must understand that it is a single community in which the problems and pains of every member are a problem of all. This creates inseparable unity of individuals, countries, and the whole population of this planet. Only such awareness of unity can avert the threat of general destruction. Writers of all countries must play a positive role in the endeavour to assert these ideas."

A report on the state of Slovak literature was delivered by chairman of the Union of Slovak writers Jan Solovic, who said inter alia that literatures of the Hungarian and Ukrainian minorities in Czechoslovakia have been becoming an increasingly integral part of the literary process in the past period which recorded a really natural interconnection and exchange of values. Books on the contemporary Hungarian and Ukrainian literature which came out in the "Slovak Writer" publishing house, translations of works by prominent writers of the middle and younger generations, and the critical interest of journals testify to the fact that these literatures have entered the Czechoslovak literary context as equal subjects of the literary process and enrich it with really valuable and original works.

The Congress of the Union of Slovak writers ended tonight after electing 23 members and five candidates of its new committee and 75 delegates to the Third Congress of the Union of Czechoslovak Writers.

The congress sent a letter to the central committees of the Czechoslovak and Slovak Communist Parties, stressing confidence in party policies.

STATUS OF NATIONAL LITERATURE EXAMINED

AU031139 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Feb 87 p 5

[Interview with literary critic Jiri Hajek, scientific head of the Czech Theater Studies Department of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, by Evzen Gal: "New Impetus for Our Literature;" date and place not given]

[Excerpts] With the congresses of writers (in the Czech SR and Slovak SR) drawing closer, more and more is being said and written about the state of our literature. We often hear and read about a crisis of literature and a decline in readers' interest. These issues have been addressed by Professor Jiri Hajek, head of the Czech Theater Studies Department of the Czech Academy of Sciences and one of the most eminent contemporary Czech Marxist literary and theater critics. [passage omitted]

[Hajek] Let us ask how Czechoslovak literature and drama of the past 5 years have contributed to the social movement on whose threshold we now stand. When we compare ourselves, for example, with Soviet literature and theater, whose works signalled the need for social changes as early as the seventies, the answer is not very flattering for us. And we must ask this question -- we must not deal with our literature divorced from the international context. [passage omitted]

[Gal] Where do you see the causes of this?

[Hajek] Literature is always contingent on the social atmosphere. Following the social upheavals of the late sixties, we saw a certain narrow-mindedness in the assessment of the critical function of literature. We must candidly admit this. On the other hand, however, literature is also contingent on the authors' personal responsibility and courage. And there has not been much of that either in our country. [passage omitted]

[Gal] What you have just said suggests there are gaps in the value system in literary criticism. Why?

[Hajek] The question of literary criticism is, naturally, closely bound with the problems discussed above. One of these creative problems was discussed, for example, by the poet Miroslav Valek, Slovak SR minister of culture, at the 17th CPCZ Congress. What I have in mind is that there still are authors who, as it were, are out of bounds for criticism. This has been noted several times since then, but, unfortunately, nothing has changed. The situation is such -- and I hope my colleagues will pardon the slightly sarcastic tone -- that some kind of a "critical service crew" has been set up that mostly "caters to" some authors according to personal friendship or other vested interests. The result is that some works are given importance that they simply do not have. And because no one has been found to this day to violate this unwritten rule, I will not do it either and will not mention any names. Anyway, this alone accounts for considerable chaos in criteria. A critic who has just extolled to the skies a work that does not deserve it then want to show, from time to time, that he is not totally insensitive to values, so he mercilessly, and often without justification, "tears to pieces" the works of other authors who can still be criticized. The social prestige of criticism suffers from this -- the bored reading public therefore frequently remains blase about too noisily celebrated works and, vice versa, when critics "pan" a book, it is the best advertisement it could possibly get. The assessment of the aesthetic values and the social message of a work of art thereby becomes relative.

[Gal] What do you think of young literary critics?

[Hajek] We have a few talented young critics. The most sincere of them do not have an easy life because they openly stand up to defend their views -- naturally, at the risk of committing errors. The problem is that they mostly concern themselves exclusively with the literary production of their own generation, because they know they could not afford to be candid if they proceeded to the next generation. However, a trend is also emerging toward some sort of mutual assistance to the critical activity of the "middle" generation, whose representatives recently have been persistently celebrating each other, patting each other's shoulders, and so forth. And this has unpropitious consequences again -- the sowing of sympathies and antipathies among generations makes the criteria according to which literature is evaluated even more relative.

[Gal] For example....

[Hajek] A few years ago Jan Lukes published a book on contemporary Czech literature. This book is greatly mistaken, in my opinion, but nonetheless it faithfully reflects the frame of mind and the views of one part of his generation. It would have been necessary to conduct polemics with Lukes' interpretation; instead, his book was "executed," so to speak. When I tried to step in at one point and make the book a subject of literary discussion, I was told by the editorial office of KMEN [literary weekly] that the discussion has already been wound up.... We must not continue along these lines. It is necessary to establish an atmosphere in which everyone will want to engage in discussion and in which it will be possible to confront even antithetical views. It would be revealed in such an atmosphere how many unresolved problems contemporary Marxist criticism faces. I am thinking of genuine Marxist criticism and not criticism that goes by that name but only keeps on repeating empty cliches. [passage omitted]

STOPH SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO SRV LEADER

AU031152 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb-1 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has conveyed cordial congratulations to Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, on his 81st birthday.

SCHUERER VIEWS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SFRY

LD032222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 Mar (ADN) -- Economic relations between the GDR and Yugoslavia made an increasingly effective contribution to ensuring supplies for the two countries' population and economies and to strengthening their exports. This evaluation was made by Gerhard Schuerer, GDR vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Milan Pavic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber, during a talk on deepening bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation in Berlin today. It is most important to concentrate economic and scientific-technical cooperation on priorities necessary for economic intensification.

MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

AU271131 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of the MSZMP Central Control Committee, headed by its chairman Andras Gyenes, arrived in Berlin on Tuesday [24 February]. It was received by Erich Mueckenberger, Politburo member and chairman of the SED Central Committee Central Party Control Commission, at Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport. Istvan Roska, Hungarian ambassador to the GDR, was present. During its visit to the GDR, the delegation will be briefed on the SED's experiences in implementing resolutions of the 11th party congress and will study the Central Party Control Committee's work.

AURICH-LED FDJ DELEGATION MEETS SPD OFFICIALS

DW251235 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] An FDJ Central Council delegation led by Eberhard Aurich held talks today in Bonn with the Federal Executive Board of the Young Socialists, the SPD youth organization. They agreed that cooperation has developed positively, particularly in the past few months. This applies primarily to dialogue on ensuring peace. The FDJ and the Young Socialists unanimously denounced the U.S. Administration's policy and supported the Soviet proposal for a nuclear weapons-free world. They stressed that the threatening militarization of space would have to be prevented under any circumstances.

Both organizations discussed ways of contributing to preparations for the 13th World Youth Festival. A Young Socialists delegation will take part in the international youth peace seminar to be held in Berlin in March. Joint functions in the GDR and the FRG as well as continuing youth tourism are envisaged. In the afternoon, the FDJ delegation was received by SPD Federal Manager Peter Glotz.

MUECKENBERGER OFFERS TRIBUTE TO USSR FRIENDSHIP

AU271128 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Feb 87 p 2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Central House of German-Soviet Friendship, distinguished representatives of parties and mass organizations, of enterprises and facilities, and personalities with whom the house has cooperated in the 4 decades of its existence, met in Berlin on Tuesday [24 February].

In his address, Erich Mueckenberger, president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, paid tribute to the activity of this place for education and culture which, as the House of Soviet Culture since 1947 and as the Central House of German-Soviet Friendship since 1950, has successfully worked in the service of friendship. [passage omitted]

USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov thanked the collective and the veterans of the house for the work they have done. [passage omitted]

HONECKER AWARDS MILITARY PROMOTIONS IN CEREMONY

LD272149 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1446 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Berlin, 27 Feb (ADN) -- On the occasion of the forthcoming 31st anniversary of the National People's Army (NVA), Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, promoted Lieutenant General Horst Bruenner, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Political Main Administration of the NVA, to colonel general. He also promoted Major General Kurt Gottwald to lieutenant general and Rear Admiral Theodor Hoffmann to vice admiral.

He promoted Colonels Wolfgang Hammer, Werner Huebner, Erwin Kohlmay, Hans-Georg Loeffler, Manfred Nawrot, Harry Rathmann, Michael Scholthauer, Gerhard Stahr, Werner Tschesche, and Klaus Zimmermann to major generals, and Navy Captain Egon Nitz to rear admiral.

President were Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Army General Heinz Kessler, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense: Colonel General Fritz Streletz, secretary of the GDR National Defense Council; and Wolfgang Herger, head of the Security Questions Department in the SED Central Committee.

BERLIN 750-YEAR CELEBRATIONS DISCUSSED WITH FRG

AU191258 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] West Berlin (ADN) -- On 13 February 1987 State Secretary Kurt Loeffler, deputy chairman of the GDR committee for Berlin's 750th anniversary, met in West Berlin with Detlef Stronk, head of the West Berlin Senate's Office and deputy head of the work group for coordination of the celebrations. There was an exchange of information on questions of preparing and carrying out the festivities in the capital city of Berlin and in West Berlin.

ECONOMIST OPTIMISTIC ON GORBACHEV REFORMS

PM031106 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 1-2 Mar 87 p 10

[Interview with economist Andras Hegedus by Andrea Tarquini in Budapest; date not given]

[Text] Budapest — "I hope, with all my heart and all my optimism, that Gorbachev will succeed; but his battle will be a long and difficult one. The forces against reform within the USSR are very powerful; unless the newly announced institutional reform is implemented, he will be defeated and overthrown." This was said by Andras Hegedus as he watered the flowers in his small garden, his broad smile occasionally interrupted by a pensive frown.

The great wise man of East European dissidence never rests: Having just finished three lecture-debates on university reform and a lengthy radio interview, he is now working on a study for the academy concerning Hungarian society's new ailment; namely, the rising mortality rate between the ages of 30 and 50. "What with suicides, alcoholism, neuroses, over the past 20 years the population has decreased by 60,000; it is as though a small town had disappeared," he said. "But let us go inside and warm up with a cup of coffee before we continue."

[Tarquini] Professor, why do you place so much emphasis on institutional reform?

[Hegedus] Because Gorbachev is the first to emphasize it in his latest speeches -- almost disturbingly so — and because without it the changes in the leadership and the apparatus will serve no purpose: If the new leaders are introduced to do the same work as before, they will preserve and acquire the old mentality. Gorbachev's internal enemies are well aware of this and are acting accordingly.

[Tarquini] Have the latest events in Moscow mitigated both your caution and your optimism?

[Hegedus] Yes, before the plenum and throughout last year as a whole I was rather skeptical about the Soviet reform. Then a number of shocks came from the USSR: Sakharov's release, the two plenum speeches, the speech at the Peace Forum -- all major gestures, the declaration of a challenge, the challenge of democracy. Lastly, the statements in the Baltic republics and in Tallin, with the obsessive references to the threat posed by "circles opposed to reform." This was something we had not heard before, a significant qualitative change in the Soviet leadership's rhetoric. Now Gorbachev really is not just another Khrushchev.

[Tarquini] But do you not believe Gorbachev could commit serious political errors with this impulsiveness of his?

[Hegedus] It is too easy to criticize him from outside. He is there; we are not. All I can say is that I remain optimistic, if for no other reason than that he has shown himself to be a very good, extremely able politician. We shall see whether he succeeds in using his political skills to translate the impetus for reform into new institutions.

[Tarquini] Between victory and defeat will he not be left with the choice of a compromise with his rivals?

[Hegedus] A compromise with the conservatives would entail a halt in the reform. On the personal level he seems to be more as someone who would rather withdraw than compromise.

[Tarquini] But he has not been free of ambiguities....

[Hegedus] Of course the present situation in the USSR is full of ambiguities -- from the future use of the political police and the repressive laws to the ambiguous use of the term "perestroyka" [restructuring] -- so misused and so unclear. Perestroyka at what speed and with what limits? At the same time there are some revolutionary innovations -- the untranslatable "glasnost" [openness], when it signifies the abandonment of a practice of dishonesty that made the system strong; or the proposal of secret balloting within the party. Just think: The last secret ballot in our country was in 1954, and that was stopped by the secret police.

[Tarquini] How does Eastern Europe regard Gorbachev's reform?

[Hegedus] It is adopting a typical wait-and-see stance. Here new political factors always create great confusion. For instance, a minister now praises 1986 as a golden year for industry, but the next day his colleague contradicts him and talks about a disaster. Meanwhile the debt increases and the economic policy, which entails sacrifices, is formulated secretly. No danger of "glasnost" ....

[Tarquini] There are also signs of hostility -- some very tough speeches by Bilak or Ceausescu against the reforms, East Germany's reservations.... Are the East European leaders waging war on Gorbachev?

[Hegedus] No, I do not believe so. You see, the probelm seems to me to be on two levels. On the one hand all -- or almost all -- the East European regimes obviously have everything to fear from democratic political reforms. On the other hand, however, they know that the USSR is strong and that, if it wants to, it has the means of exerting pressure through energy supplies; in other words, they will somehow have to adapt. Lastly, even those who govern with strong-arm methods, such as Honecker or Ceausescu, have many good reasons (whether they know it or not) for preferring the greater international autonomy Gorbachev seems willing to grant; that is, his cautious detachment from the allies as compared to the old Brezhnevian system of pressure, vetoes, and threats. Since Gorbachev's accession to power our leaders are no longer "in the vanguard of the reformism curbed by Moscow;" but for the Hungarian reformist system and for Jaruzelski, who hopes to make himself popular by means of a reform, a victory for orthodoxy in the USSR would be disastrous. Gorbachev's real enemy is the Husak and Bilak group, which lacks any following in the country.

[Tarquini] Do you believe Gorbachev could exert pressure in favor of the reformers?

[Hegedus] I cannot rule out a repetition in Prague of what happened in 1953, when Imre Nagy became prime minister in the wake of Khrushchevism. I only know that it would be necessary to find a Nagy or a Dubcek in a Prague where there is not even half a Jaruzelski or half a Kadar. No, perhaps Gorbachev will have to await the advent of the next generation of leaders, without excessive hopes: They are people brought up by those in government now.

[Tarquini] And is there any help from Moscow for the East European opposition?

[Hegedus] Yes, definitely, in many forms, both direct and indirect. For one thing, there is help through the example of greater internal freedom. [paragraph continues]

Then there is the fright experienced by the orthodox groups. Last but not least, an extraordinary circumstance: The Moscow Forum was also attended, with a normal invitation, by a delegation of the Hungarian Writers Association. As you know, it has been the major independent organization in Hungary since the dissidents and nonconformists gained control of its leadership at the congress in December. It has so much autonomy that many bureaucrats would like to dissolve it. Just imagine: Out of its 160 Central Committee members only 3 are party members. Now the invitation to Moscow has given the association legitimacy that prevents the government from dissolving it.

[Tarquini] I see your optimism returning....

[Hegedus] Well, within limits. As for Hungary, I hope that the economic crisis does not have any unpleasant political repercussions and that Kadar will remain in charge as long as possible. He is old and sick but remains vigorous and positive. None of his possible successors is on a par with him. However, I hope that in the three East European countries touched by your Renaissance (Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary), the cultural traditions of individualism and freedom will provide a fertile growth medium for reform. If you like, we could call it "the Renaissance coming from Moscow": Let us hope it lasts.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON LCY DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD271812 Budapest MTI in English 1421 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI) -- A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, led by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, visited Hungary February 25-27, 1987, on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Discussions between Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, and Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, were held in the spirit of friendship, openness, mutual respect, understanding and confidence that characterize the relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Present at the talks were:

From the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party: Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee and department head of the Central Committee, Sandor Gyorke, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic accredited to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavi.

From the League of Communists of Yugoslavia: Marko Orlandic, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, Milovan Zidar, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia accredited to the Hungarian People's Republic.

Multi-faceted discussions were held on the situation and prospects of Hungarian-Yugoslav relations, the socio-economic development of the two countries, on the home political activities of the two parties, on timely international issues, and the situation and processes of the communist and other workers' and progressive movements.

Janos Kadar gave a briefing on topical tasks faced during the implementation of the resolution passed at the 13th HSWP Congress, fulfilment of the current five-year plan projects, moves taken toward smooth development and updating of the economy, as well as the perfection of socialist democracy, and on further plans.

Milanko Renovica reported on implementation of the resolutions from the 13th LCY Congress, execution of the economic stabilization programme, further development of the political system of socialist self-administration, enforcement of the ideological-political leading role of the LCY, as well as on the hitherto results of development of Yugoslav society, its current problems and perspectives.

Janos Kadar and Milanko Renovica stated with satisfaction that relations between the two countries and parties are developing smoothly. Their comprehensive and reciprocally advantageous cooperation in all walks of life is continuously expanded and intensified.

Hungarian-Yugoslav friendly and good neighbourly relations are based on the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, independence, and non-interference, respect for the characteristic roads of socialist development and the differing international situation of the two countries. They voiced their conviction that the principles worked out, and reconfirmed, at the previous highest-level meetings serve as lasting bases for the continuous development of many-sided and reciprocally advantageous cooperation between Hungary and Yugoslavia, and to strengthening friendship, confidence, mutually understanding and respect between the HSWP and the LCY, and the peoples of the two neighbouring countries. All these promote the intensification of democratic relations between the peoples, the strengthening of peace, security, and equal international cooperation.

It was stressed that the HSWP and the LCY have established meaningful and successful cooperation through common efforts over several decades. The regular exchanges of opinions and experiences about timely issues of socialist building contribute to the better understanding of each other, and to more successfully solve the tasks faced by the two parties under the charactersitic conditions of their countries. The sides reconfirmed readiness to further continue this practice and to extend it with new forms and content, in accordance with the requirements.

The parties voiced that economic, and technical-scientific relations between the two countries are developing successfully. They attach special importance to developing modern cooperation forms, long-term production cooperation, specialization, technical-commercial cooperation, joint investments, from the point of view of further expanding goods turnover, the steady, dynamic and lasting development of economic relations. They stressed that experiences and opportunities arising from neighbourliness, the complementary nature of Hungarian and Yugoslav economies should be better utilized, to promote the more effective neutralization of unfavourable international economic processes, the easing of the two countries' economic problems, and the successful realization of their tasks. The sides voiced readiness to more firmly work for broader and more meaningful direct company relations, and joint stands on third markets.

The sides stressed that major and lasting factors in further strengthening the relations and friendship of the two countries are the cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic with the Republics and Autonomous Provinces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the ever extending political, economic, cultural and other existing cooperation between border areas and limitrophe turnover, and direct and problem-free, many-sided relations of the population.

Janos Kadar and Milanko Renovica pointed out that their countries attach major importance to the situation of the Croatian, Serbian and Slovenian minorities living in the Hungarian People's Republic, and of the Hungarian population of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to creating the socio-economic and cultural-educational conditions essential for their many-sided development, with special regard to satisfying the need for native language teaching and education. They underlined that both sides treat issues related to the state and development of the minorities in a principled manner, and it is a major element of strengthening friendship between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the peoples of the two countries, and also contributes to broader European cooperation and understanding. The sides will continue to make efforts for the minorities, as loyal citizens of their countries, to form a bridge in cooperation and be important factor of developing the good neighbourly relation between the two countries, of understanding, many-sided and reciprocally advantageous and equal Hungarian-Yugoslav relations.

The sides favourably evaluated the expansion of Hungarian-Yugoslav cooperation in the fields of science, technology, culture, information, sports and tourism, and pointed out the opportunities and necessity of further development.

The parties voiced anxiety over the unfavourable and tense international situation. In spite of certain positive tendencies and efforts in international life, no genuine progress has been achieved in solving the most important issues, and no agreements reached on checking the arms race, and promoting disarmament. The hotbeds of crises are sharpening in several parts of the world, and the economic situation of the developing countries continue to deteriorate.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia take a firm stand for checking the arms race, and for strengthening peace and security, and welcome all constructive initiatives. They assure support to all proposals that are aimed at the settlement of these and other international problems through negotiations, particularly for disarmament, and especially nuclear disarmament. The two parties take a consistent stand for effectuating concrete disarmament measures, especially for the immediate stopping of nuclear testing, the prevention of the militarization of outer space, and the launching of the reduction of all kinds of nuclear missiles and conventional weapons.

The leaders of the two parties stressed that in the current international situation it is particularly important for all countries of the world, the great powers, the small and medium-sized states, and all progressive and democratic forces, to take an active part in strengthening international security and peaceful coexistence, in the efforts aimed at reducing nuclear and conventional weapons, the free and independent socio-economic development of the peoples, and the development of democratic relations between states.

They noted that the successes achieved in the first stage of the Stockholm conference on European confidence and security-strengthening measures and disarmament considerably contribute to further easing tension in Europe. They voiced their conviction that favourable results can be attained, through constructive political will, at the Vienna talks in the implementation of all measures of the Helsinki Final Act. They stressed that it would be of utmost importance if talks were launched on the reduction of European armed forces and conventional weapons with the equal participation of all countries.

The sides support the initiatives that are aimed at making various regions of Europe into peace and zones free of nuclear and other mass destruction means.

It is the conviction of the sides that the creation of such zones would go beyond the borders of a given region, and would contribute to making Europe a continent of peace and security.

The leaders of the two parties voiced anxiety over the hotbeds of crises that have come about in the southern part of Africa, in Asia, in the Middle East and in Central America. In this context they stressed that these problems have to be settled through peaceful negotiations. The sides assured solidarity to the peoples fighting for their liberation and independence.

It was underlined at the talks the movement of the non-aligned countries, as an independent global factor, and relying on its original principles, can fulfil an important role in international relations, and considerably contribute to the struggle of all countries and peoples for peace, equality, and free and independent development. They stressed the importance of the 8th meeting and its resolutions of the heads of state and prime ministers of the non-aligned countries held in Harare.

The general secretary of the HSWP and the president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee exchanged views on timely issues of the communist, and other workers' and progressive movements. They stressed the importance of the fact that, starting from the social, economic, political and national characteristics of their countries, and from the responsibility of each party towards its working class and people, the communist and workers' parties shape their policies, define the means of attaining their historical aims, and develop equal, voluntary cooperation and solidarity in an independent and sovereign way.

Both sides voiced their conviction that the visit to Hungary of the president of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, the meaningful and open discussions can offer new impetus to the many-sided development of Hungarian-Yugoslav relations, and strengthen friendship between the two neighbouring socialist countries.

On behalf of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, Milanko Renovica invited Janos Kadar for a visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted.

GDR'S RAUCHFUSS ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD021832 Budapest MTI in English 1245 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 2 (MTI) -- Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy prime minister of the German Democratic Republic and co-chairman of the Hungarian-GDR Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation Committee, arrived in Budapest Monday on the invitation of his counterpart Jozsef Marjai, co-chairman of the committee.

Jozsef Marjai and Wolfgang Rauchfuss opened talks with the involvement of experts on issues related to the development of cooperation between the two countries.

On Monday Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministries, met in his office Wolfgang Rauchfuss for cordial talks which were also attended by Jozsef Marjai. Present was Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the German Domestic Republic to Hungary.

Signs Memo, Departs Budapest

LD032030 Budapest MTI in English 1515 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 3 (MTI) — By signing a memo Tuesday in Budapest, Hungarian-GDR economic talks ended. Both Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian GDR Economic, Scientific and Technological Joint Committee, and Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, co-chairman of the above committee, spoke favourably of the fact that the parties concerned has signed an intergovernmental agreement on the production of agricultural machinery, an issue significant for both parties, and which enabled the Hungarian and GDR companies involved to conclude their respective contracts for specialization and cooperation already last year. Tasks have been successfully carried out in microelectronics, computer science and application and chemical industry as well as in improving direct cooperation between enterprises and works.

The chairmen of the committee deemed it necessary for the respected authorities in the two countries to speed up a mutual promotion of the application of the most up-to-date findings in biological engineering and production technologies in agriculture.

Evaluating Hungarian-GDR trade balance they stated that target figures of the 1986 protocol were met. They found it essential that by better scheduling shipments this year and opening up marketing opportunities before new products, demands of both national economies should be better met.

Wolfgang Rauchfuss met Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar.

The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR left Hungary Tuesday. He was seen off by Jozsef Marjai. Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador to Hungary of the GDR, was also present at Ferihegy Airport.

ACZEL ENDS VISIT TO SPAIN; DEPARTS FOR ROME

LD021905 Budapest MTI in English 1140 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Madrid, March 2 (MTI) — On Monday Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and general director of the Social Sciences Institute of the HSWP Central Committee, ended his visit to Spain on the invitation of the Foundation of Marxist Research in Spain, an institute of the Communist Party of Spain.

In Madrid Gyrgy Aczel and Gerardo Iglesias, General secretary of the Communist Party of Spain, held talks on the continued development of fraternal party relations. Under the auspices of the Foundation of Marxist Research in Spain, Gyorgy Aczel gave a lecture to Marxist scientists studying Gyorgy Lukacs.

Gyorgy Aczel held a discussion with Salvador Clotas, member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), cultural secretary of the Central Committee. On the invitation of Fernando Claudin, head of the Pablo Iglesias Foundation of PSOE, Gyorgy Aczel read a paper on current social policy issues which was followed with great interest.

The politician also met Pedro Zamora, general secretary of the Communist Party of Valencia, and Antoni Gutierrez, chairman of the United Catalan Socialist Party, in Barcelona. The meetings were attended by Kalman Docze, Hungarian Ambassador to Madrid.

On Monday Gyorgy Aczel left for Rome to meet leaders of the Communist Party of Italy.

Talks With PCI Leaders

LD032252 BUDAPEST MTI in English 2000 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Rome, March 3 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee, paid a visit to Italy from March 2 to 4 at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party (PCI).

Gyorgy Aczel held talks with Giorgio Napolitano and Aldo Tortorella, members of the PCI leadership and Secretariat, Antonio Rubbi and Giancarlo Pajetta, members of the leadership, and Raffaello de Brasi. At the talks, marked by the friendly and constructive atmosphere characterizing relations between the two parties, the politicians surveyed the most important, topical issues of international life and the situation of the two countries. The sides expressed their intention to further develop inter-party relations.

Previously Gyorgy Aczel held cordial talks with Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

In another development, an Italian volume of selected articles and speeches by Janos Kadar was presented at the Hungarian Academy in Rome on Tuesday. The volume was issued by Editori Riuniti, an Italian publishing house. At the event Gyorgy Aczel and Giorgio Napolitano assessed the development of Hungary over the past three decades and appreciated the policy of the HSWP and Janos Kadar's activity.

BRIEFS

COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR USSR -- Budapest, February 28 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Agricultural Management Organization and Computer Engineering Joint Company (MUSZI) has concluded a contract with the Soviet Vniptik Automatization Research Institute and the Vnestechnik Foreign Trade Company, on the sales of Hungarian agricultural computer engineering programmers to the Soviet Union. Under the terms of the agreement, MUSZI is to provide modern programmes worth a total of 48 million roubles to Soviet companies and farms, to be used for establishing the bases of modern information systems of company management. Most of the programmes have resulted in increases in profitability and productivity. Among other things, MUSZI is to adapt the information system of agricultural cooperatives to the characteristic conditions of the designated Soviet agricultural cooperatives. Hungarian experts will also provide the modern information system for the organization authorized to supervise the agricultural units working in the vicinity of the Soviet capital, and have also accepted to develop the computerized system of vegetable supply for Moscow. In this programme, management organization and computer engineering programs will be worked out from production to storing, and to supplying the shops. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1644 GMT 28 Feb 87 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO SRI LANKA -- Jozsef Olah, our homeland's ambassador to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, has presented his credentials to President Junius Richard Jayewardne. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Feb 87 p 7 AU]

DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES MILITARY MANEUVERS

LD031839 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense has stated that from 9 to 15 March divisional tactical exercises involving Polish Army units will take place under the code name "Opal-87" in northwestern Poland, in the region of Lobez, Recz, Wiecbork, and Chojnice. About 18,000 soldiers will participate. Information about the maneuvers, together with an invitation to observers to attend them, was conveyed — in accordance with the Stockholm Conference document — to all signatories to the CSCE Final Act.

SPANISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER ARRIVES 3 MAR

Talks With Orzechowski

LD032159 Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw March 3 — Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski. At the Warsaw airport, the Spanish guest and persons accompanying him were greeted by Marian Orzechowski and top representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Minister Fernandez-Ordonez started his visit in Warsaw with a ceremony of laying a wreath at the Tomb to the Unknown Soldier. Next, Polish-Spanish plenary talks started under the chairmanship of both foreign ministers. The plenary talks were preceded by Orzechowski-Fernandez-Ordonez meeting.

During the talks, sides reviewed the state and prospects of relations between Poland and Spain. Both ministers presented preconditions for the development of cooperation and stressed their government's readiness for further development of mutual relations in all fields, especially in the economic field and in the sphere of culture and science. Much attention was devoted to the cooperation of both countries in the framework of international organizations. Sides came out in favour of the continuation of regular political dialogue. Minister Fernandez-Ordonez invited Minister Orzechowski to pay an official visit to Spain. The invitation was received with satisfaction.

Sides also exchanged views and evvaluations of basic international problems, giving special consideration to the state of disarmament negotiations and to the situation on the European Continent. While presenting the stands of their governments, the ministers expressed profound concern for the preservation of peace and protection of mankind against a nuclear catastrophe. Stressing the importance of the CSCE Vienna meeting, sides expressed their will of acting to achieve positive results in accordance with the expectations of European nations. It was stated that Poland and Spain, belonging to the group of medium size European countries and separate political and military groupings may and should make their genuine contribution to the efforts aimed to return to the policy of detente and cooperation.

In the evening hours, Minister Orzechowski entertained the Spanish minister to dinner. Both ministers delivered speeches.

Reviews Dialogue in Warsaw

LD032118 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] With regard to his official visit to Poland and his first meeting with his Polish counterpart, Foreign Minister Fernandez Ordonez said the following on his first talks in Warsaw:

[Begin recording] We had a long meeting this evening aimed at rebuilding all areas of bilateral relations — economic, cultural, scientific, technical, and commercial — between Spain and Poland. The commercial aspect will continue tomorrow with the secretary general of trade taking part in parallel meetings. Apart from the subject of our bilateral relations, which is a lengthy subject and one full of small details, we have discussed a number of important subjects of a multilateral nature -- basically, the development of events in the Soviet Union, the CSCE talks in Vienna, and the Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, which it seems are now starting to move, and are showing reasonably optimistic signs. This was something of the scenario of our talks today. [end recording]

Attends Dinner

LD040246 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] The first day of the 3-day official visit to Poland by the Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez concluded with a dinner hosted by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. During the official speeches there were statements in support of liberty, justice, and human rights. A report on this by our special correspondent in Warsaw, Carlos Agrasar:

[Begin recording] Liberty is only achieved and consolidated if it is put at the service of justice, the Spanish foreign minister said paraphrasing the desire for liberty expressed by Segismundo in "La Vida es Sueno" by Calderon de la Barco. Fernandez Ordonez said he fully agrees with his host on Europe's need for real and rapid detente, but made the Spanish position — that the two essential axes of detente are human rights and disarmament — very clear.

During his toast, Orzechowski avoided any reference to human rights and said the greatest threat now hanging over the world is that of a nuclear holocaust. For this reason, Poland applauds and supports the Soviet initiatives to eliminate medium-range missiles in Europe and all its proposals on disarmament. The Polish foreign minister criticized the big Western powers for using debts for political purposes and said the Warsaw government had been apprised with much interest of the document drawn up by the pontifical Justice and Peace Commission on the ethical aspects of the international debt. One cannot but be surprised by the Polish foreign minister's reference to the Vatican. [end recording]

Receives Orzechowski Toast

LD032359 Warsaw PAP in English 2238 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 3: Following is a summary of a toast delivered by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at dinner in honour of his Spanish counterpart Francisco Fernandez Ordonez.

Opening by expressing hope that the Spanish minister's visit here would be a step forward towards improve climate of confidence in Poland, Orzechowski recalled the visit coincided with the tenth anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Poland and Spain. We have a positive view of that period, he said, declaring that Poland was prepared to expand and deepen relations with Spain.

Evaluating the visit as an important part of the East-West dialogue, Orzechowski expressed a conviction that both countries, as medium European states belonging to different politico-military blocs, can and should contribute to restored climate of confidence and strengthening of the European Security and Cooperation.

The international situation is complicated and serious Orzechowski said, noting that two trends -- a policy of dialogue and a policy of confrontation, one of security through disarmament and cooperation and another of arms building and spreading it into outer space -- continued to be clashing.

We wish and hope that responsibility and realism will ultimately prevail, as they are needed today more than ever, if we want to save the world from destruction. The essence of the threat is the incessant arms race. The situation calls for urgent, real and practical steps towards disarmament. This is the direction of the proposals made by the socialist states.

This is also the direction of Mikhail Gorbachev's last week's proposal concerning the elimination of the intermediate range missiles from Central Europe.

Poland has for years been active towards peaceful co-existence, dialogue and detente. In the same intention, Poland suggested the Vienna CSCE forum to expand the mandate of the second phase of the Stockholm conference.

We are for reduced tensions, opening of a process of forces and arms reductions in Europe, as the basic condition to overcome the artificial barriers and divisions on our continent and provide favorable circumstances for undistributed and harmonious development of international relations.

We wish to stress with full strength that peace and cooperation are not facilitated by attempts to question the political territorial arrangement formed as a result of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and post-war development. Attempts to question these are in conflict with the interest of peace and a cause for our firm opposition.

The third component of world order is the system of economic links between nations. That system calls for thorough reconstruction.

Our hitherto talks have confirmed that the approach of both our governments converge on peace, security and cooperation, as the overriding matters for mankind. This also provides good prospects for our bilateral relations.

Toasts Orzechowski

LD040956 Warsaw PAP in English 0045 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 3 -- Following is a summary of the toast delivered by visiting Spanish foreign minister at a dinner in his honour here today.

Talking about Poland and Spain, it is necessary to point out the recent 10th anniversary of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between both countries.

The road travelled since then has been significant, but many more steps are still to be passed, with both sides having to make a certain effort to make up for the delay which is manifested in the fact that the level of the Polish-Spanish political, cultural, human and economic contacts falls still below what might be suggested by the actual potentials of both countries.

Raising the unchanging line of the Spanish foreign policy on such issues as the search for detente and a wish to promote through it a united Europe and one of dialogue, from which the last remnants of the two world wars would disappear, the minister said his country saw as the backbone of detente -- respect for human rights on the one side and disarmament on the other.

This is an equally important aim both to reassure our nations and facilitate the conditions for economic growth in peace. Spain's active stand at the Stockholm conference and the present CSCE meeting in Vienna testifies to the significance of the Spanish foreign policy in which the latest step was the decision to join the nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty.

We know that Poland shares this European spirit, as we are familiar with the outstanding role Poland has always tried to have in promoting peace and dialogue as part of the CSCE effort.

In Spain it is assumed that freedom and justice are the two cornerstones of the European existence, without which the very European identity loses its sense and disappears.

No developed country may live with its back turned on the values for which economic progress provides more favourable conditions to exist and be applied, but which at the same time are the bedrock and motive power of social, economic and political progress.

PZPR POLITBURO SUPPORTS USSR MISSILE PROPOSAL

LD032014 Warsaw PAP in English 1941 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, Mar 3 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau during a meeting held here today discussed the basic issues of ideological work connected with the implementation of the resolution adopted by the 10th PUWP Congress and the party's programme.

The Political Bureau adopted the plan of undertakings in the period leading up to the national conference of PUWP delegates, including the assumptions for the 5th CC plenum to focus on ideological-political issues.

The Political Bureau voiced its satisfaction and support for the proposal put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev to conclude an agreement on the total elimination of American and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

WARSAW DAILY VIEWS 27TH CPSU CONGRESS RESULTS

AU281709 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Feb 87 p 5

[Andrzej Bajorek report: "The USSR -- a Year of Change"]

[Text] Moscow in February -- The 27th CPSU Congress was held a year ago (25 February-6 March 1986), and the USSR has changed beyond recognition since. I am convinced that the fact that these changes have been possible and that the party continues to encourage and supervise them is the best proof of the historic significance and achievements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet transformations known as "perestroyka" -- a term almost the entire world understands and cites in the original -- are results of the 27th congress' political line and of the concept of renewal and accelerated development. This line and concept were presented at the congress and then discussed and adopted as the party program.

The 27th congress -- which differed from the previous congresses through democratization of discussions and elections, through courage and genuineness of evaluations, and through paying attention to people and not to indexes -- returned to the party the ability to analyze phenomena creatively and the skill to put forward new concepts. This enabled the party to recover its political elan, a virtue necessary for being able to head the process of change demanded with increasing frequency by Soviet society.

A year before the congress -- in March 1985 -- M. Gorbachev became general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Crucial changes took place in the Politburo in his first year, and during the accountability-election campaign new people who began to make their own impact on the congress preparations became prominent in the party and took over positions of authority. About one-fourth of the primary party organizations elected as their first secretary party members who had never held such positions before. In quite a few cases the accountability-election conferences failed to elect the recommended candidates as first secretaries and secretaries of party echelons. In short, congress preparations saw lively and often polemical discussions about the party program proposals and about the people who would achieve these proposals.

It goes without saying that this kind of campaign was different from the rigid atmosphere of preparations for previous party congresses. The course of the 27th congress itself was also different.

At this point I would like to recall a talk I had with Yegor Drozdetskiy, a Kuzbas miner who was a delegate at the 27th congress.

This miner -- a Hero of Socialist Labor, a sponsor of many production pledges, and a frequent winner of labor competitions -- also attended the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses in 1971 and 1975. When I asked him how the past compared with the present, he laughed and told me the following story.

After his return from the 25th congress in 1976 he met -- as was customary -- with his workforce and told them about the course and atmosphere of the congress, about the most important congress tasks, and so on. One of the workers listening to him recalled that Drozdetskiy had been a delegate at the 24th congress and asked him: Yegor Ivanovich, what is the difference between the 24th and the 25h congresses?

This question was seemingly simple, but I found it very difficult to answer, Drozdetskiy told me. I could not say there was actually no difference, he continued, because in those days this would have been a "jarring blunder." I was really unable to tell the difference because those congresses did not differ in any way, except for the figures cited in the congress report....

Recalling this story, Yegor Drozdetskiy told me with a flash in his eyes that he would like his comrades at work to ask him about the difference between the 27th congress and the previous congresses.

I have cited this conversation because it is better evidence than all of the various analyses of the new style and new atmosphere of the 27th congress, which was the first congress for many years during which criticism outweighed approval and a creative approach to Marxism-Leninism outweighed ideological dogmatism.

As we now know, that new style and that new approach toward various problems did not end with the congress. On the contrary, they have continued and have been developed in the postcongress work of the party and the leadership. In addition, critical evaluations have become the start of far-reaching transformations -- of perestroyka.

The 27th congress devoted much attention to the party's cadre policy. Let me cite what I think is one of the more relevant formulations: Cadre policy must not be turned into an abstraction, because this policy applies to specific people who discharge specific duties satisfactorily or unsatisfactorily. That is why the present evaluations of cadre policy in the USSR concern "policy" and "cadres" to at least the same extent. They concern specific people and their skill and ability to discharge their duties.

It goes without saying that the party is not marking time, because new priorities tasks, and problems continue to emerge. Every successive Central Committee plenum since the congress continues to contribute new ideas and proposals. If we compare the evaluation of the situation in the party and the country made by the January 1987 plenum with a similar evaluation made by the congress, we will see that the issue of democracy, efforts to improve the mechanisms of elections and control, new laws concerning elections and controls, and measures to expand the range of self-government have become much more urgent.

Each Central Committee plenum makes new appraisals of these issues and of adopted or recommended solutions. All these appraisals, however, have a common source and goal. This source is represented by the 27th congress resolutions on the need to promote changes and acceleration to be able to exploit thoroughly the constitutional potential of socialism for the sake of comprehensively improving the quality of Soviet citizens' lives.

A favorable international situation -- peace, security, and cooperation -- is what is needed to achieve this goal. What is also needed is spending money on development and not on weapons. That is why in the international arena the USSR continues to advocate disarmement as well as reductions in and then the elimination of nuclear weapons. It also favors rejecting force as a means of influencing relations in the world.

The new realities of the modern world should be matched by new thinking and a new approach to international issues that call for common efforts and understanding. The 27th congress adopted this formula and reaffirmed it in its program. As the practice of Soviet foreign policy shows, new thinking means new contents.

DASCALESCU, STOPH CONCLUDE TALKS, SIGN PROTOCOL

LD271831 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 27 Feb (ADN) -- Official talks between Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, were continued and successfully concluded in Bucharest this morning. A communique on the official friendship visit by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers to the SR of Romania was agreed on. [passage omitted]

After the end of their official talks Willi Stoph and Constantin Dascalescu signed a "protocol on consultations between the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and the prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania." This document contains guidelines for the further shaping of bilateral economic relations, specialization and cooperation in production, and exchange of trade and scientific-technical expertise.

Willi Stoph and his entourage returned to Berlin this afternoon. They were cordially seen off at Bucharest Airport by Constantin Dascalescu and other public figures.

Communique Released

AU271651 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1359 GMT 27 Feb 87

["Communique on the Official Goodwill Visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania of Comrade Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/2/1987 -- Upon an invitation of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, paid an official goodwill visit to our country over February 25-27, 1987.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Comrade Willi Stoph. The reception occasioned a cordial exchange of messages between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic. During the talk, the atmosphre of which was warm and one of full understanding, views were exchanged on the development and deepening ties of friendship and many-sided cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic, as well as on major international questions.

The official talks were an opportunity for the two prime ministers to inform each other about the current problems of socialist construction in the two countries, more particularly about the fulfilment of the decisions of the Thirteenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Eleventh Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

An analysis was made of the implementation of the top-level meeting decisions on the development of ties between the two countries, expecially on the growth of trade and of economic cooperation, and ways were considered for their deepening and diversification; views were exchanges on current international problems.

The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic underscored the special significance that top-level meetings have in deepening the traditional friendship between the two countries. The dialogue of the [heads of the] two parties and states, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Erich Honecker, was shown to give fresh impact and scope to mutual cooperation, bilaterally and internationally, in agreement with the fundamental development interests of the people of the two states on the path of progress and welfare, of the cause of socialism and peace worldwide.

The two parties were satisfied to note the productive and dynamic expansion of manifold cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic, to mutual benefit, on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of May 12, 1972.

The talks provided the framework for a comprehensive analysis of economic, technical and scientific cooperation, trade and production specialization and cooperation in production as well as of the possibilities to continuingly develop and diversify it. It was with satisfaction that these relations were found to have developed steadily as a result of the action that both parties took to give effect to summit understandings.

The sides underlined that the development of the two national economies and the growing economic and technical potential of the two countries, as well as the experience and results of bilateral cooperation contribute further possibilities to the deepening of economic technical and scientific cooperation.

Stress was laid on the need to deepen production specialization and cooperation in production as a major factor of the bilateral economic relationship, and to more closely connect technical and scientific cooperation with the production specialization and cooperation in production projects.

The two prime ministers were pleased to note the successful implementation of the Long-Term Programme for the Growth of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, of Production Specialization and Cooperation in Production between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic until the Year 2000 that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Erich Honecker signed in Berlin in May 1985.

The consistent application of the protocol for the coordination of the national economic plans and the long-term trade agreement spanning 1986-1990 as well as the 1987 goods exchange protocol created essential conditions for the dynamic growth of commodity exchanges, the diversification of technical and scientific cooperation, as well as of specialization and cooperation. By fulfulling the provisions of these understandings, the two countries contribute to the further strengthening of their national economic potential and to supplying the two national economies with basic raw materials, with products of the machine-building, electrical and electronics, chemical, light and food industries, as well as agriculture produce.

The prime ministers of the two countries showed that by further deepening production specialization and cooperation in production, the productive capacity of the two countries can be properly used and mutual goods deliveries expanded so as to better satisfy the demands of their national economies.

The results until now, and the measures agreed upon production specialization and cooperation in production for the 1986-1990 interval in above-ground mining equipment, industrial fittings, tractors, farm machinery and loaders, machinery and equipment for the processing of textile secondary materials, fine mechanical measuring equipment, photographic objectives, cryogenic and climatization equipment, chemical equipment, equipment for the small-tonnage chemistry and polyisoprene rubber manufacture, exchanges of ferrous and non-ferrous metallic products serve the interests of the national economies of the two countries and deepen their economic cooperation.

The two prime ministers assessed the technical and cooperation programme for 1986-1990 as a good basis for the deepening of the bilateral relationship, starting from the achievements that each country has in key research areas, power, metallurgy, electrical engineering, chemistry, and particularly in the development and use of such modern technologies as microelectronics, robotics, complex flexible systems for machine-building and biotechnology, thereby contributing to a higher productivity and social production efficiency in the two countries.

The two prime ministers were appreciative of the work of the joint governmental commission for economic cooperation between the two countries and of the cooperation between their central planning bodies, economic ministries and organizations, and instructed that efforts be further intensified to fulfill the top-level decisions, to carry into effect what was agreed upon during this visit.

At the end of the visit, a protocol of the meeting between the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic was signed that stipulates a programme of action of the two governments which gives further impetus to economic exchanges, to production specialization and cooperation in production in particular.

The determination of the two countries was reiterated to contribute to the development of economic, technical and scientific cooperation in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, in the spirit of the resolutions of its June 1984 summit meeting.

The two heads of government showed that closer ties in culture, science and other fields helped promote the process of a continuingly better knowledge of the two peoples and hence, strengthening their friendship. Emphasis was placed on the readiness of the two parties to take action for the continuing development of relations in these areas.

As part of the exchange of views on the international situation, the two prime ministers stated the deep concern of their countries over its seriousness. The Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic restated their firm determination to take action and halt the arms race, pass on to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear above all, and avoid a nuclear disaster, for detente, security, cooperation and the ensurance of a durable peace in Europe and the world. Furthermore, they emphasised that the Vienna CSCE meeting should produce concrete results, that nuclear and chemical weapon free zones be created in the Balkans, central and northern Europe and other parts of the world, that political dialogue be stepped up, all interstate problems be solved by way of negotiations, and a new international economic order be built.

Moreover, the two countries reiterated their determination to take action, alongside the Warsaw Treaty states, the other socialist countries, all the states of the world, for the attainment of these goals.

During his stay in the Socialist Republic of Romania, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic saw round Bucharest's "Intreprinderea Optica Romana" -- the Romanian Optical Enterprise -- where he was cordially welcomed and enjoyed a warm hospitality.

The mutual friendship and respect were reaffirmed during his meeting with working people as well as the resolve to take joint action for peace and socialism.

The talks between the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic were held in an atmosphere of friendship, regard and full understanding.

The two prime ministers expressed their satisfaction for the results of the official goodwill visit and of the talks, showing that they meet the interests of both peoples and would be a contribution to the further strengthening of the relations of friendship and manifold cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic, to the consolidation of the cause of peace and socialism worldwide.

Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, invited Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to visit the German Democratic Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

BRIEFS

GARBAGE USED AS FUEL -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/2/1987 -- Experts of Bucharest's Development, Housing and Sewage Disposal Research and Design Institute have completed the blueprints for household garbage burning stations in urban centres that are true heat plants. The waste matter is collected by special trucks, stored in airtight pits below the concrete floor of the burning stations wherefrom automatically controlled equipment takes it to drying rooms and onto ovens. The resulting heat is used to supply hot water to some two-three thousand flats a year. Four such stations have been built so far: two in Bucharest, and one each at Constanta and Iasi. The cities of Galati, Timisoara, Craiova and others also plan to have such stations built in the coming years. Furthermore, research is under way to recover materials from waste, for which purpose a well-equipped pilot plant in Bucharest has been operated to sort out household garbage. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0727 GMT 16 Feb 87 AU]

COAL MINING UNIT OPENS -- Bucharest AGERPRES, 17/2/1987 -- A lignite surface mining unit started producing in the coal-field on Valea Crisului (Cris Valley-Covasna County, in central Romania). Large-tonnage tip lorries carry the lignite extracted by electric and hydraulics shovels. A new modern equipment is being mounted: a highly efficient bucket wheel excavator. Geological tapping goes on concomitantly with mining and other investment projects are drawing to an end (electromechanical shops, a thermal power station and its due facilities, waste dump stations). [sentence as received] These new units of the Capeni mining enterprise will turn out, already this year, a production of more than 500,000 tons of fuel coal. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1619 GMT 17 Feb 87 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH VIETNAM -- Bucharest AGERPRES, 12/02/1987 -- February 12, a protocol between the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on goods exchanges and payments for 1987 was signed in Bucharest. The protocol makes provisions for the further expansion of trade exchanges between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1951 GMT 12 Feb 87 AU]

CONCLUSIONS OF LCY CC SESSION REPORTED

LD021825 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0616 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- All basic LC organizations and organs must show a greater degree of resolve, responsibility, and initiative in embarking on and organizing specific actions for developing decisions and tasks of the 13th LCY Congress. This activity must be carried out primarily in organizations of associated labor and in the delegate system. These points were stressed in the conclusions, which were published today, of the sixth session of the LCY Central Committee on the degree of the LC's ideopolitical and action training regarding implementation of the congress decisions.

The greatest responsibility for the LCY's creative and united activity lies with LCY organs, which in their work must eliminate inconsistency, ideological skepticism, and lack of unity relating to some basic questions of social development since these have serious negative consequences both for the activities and unity of the LC membership and organizations. Proceeding from this assessment, the conclusions draw attention to the need for consistent implementation of democratic centralism's principles, which must be the instrument to secure uniform interpretation, elaboration, and implementation of the 13th LCY Congress stands.

The LCY Central Committee must to a greater extent manifest itself more directly as a factor of uniting and orienting activity of the entire LCY. It must be the exponent of ideological and political synthesis, initiative, revolutionary creativity, and action; it must secure unity of action and leadership in the entire LC aimed at resolving the most important social issues, and represent an essential factor for the unity of the working class and society.

The LC Central and provincial committees and the Yugoslav People's Army LCY committee organization must bear great responsibility for the situation in the LCY and implementation of its policy, the conclusions state. From now on their duty is to regularly brief the LCY Central Committee on ideopolitical activity in general and on topical ideopolitical problems, experiences, and phenomena. In addition, and especially where departures from established policy and stands are concerned, it must propose an examination of those issues inciting ideological differences, speed up the process of resolving problems, and eliminating weaknesses encountered in the organization of action.

Proceeding from the stands of the 13th LCY Congress, the LCY Central Committee will examine and assess activity of the LC Central and provincial committees and the Yugoslav People's Army LCY committee organization; provide timely warning on departures from the LCY program and policy, and take necessary measures to establish responsibility of those who consistently fail to implement them. In the conclusions referring to the LCY Presidium, it is emphasized that this organ is to primarily direct its activity toward organizing operative implementation of the LCY Central Committee stands and conclusions. Considering that even after the 13th LCY Congress there have been instances of inconsistent implementation and departures from established policy, the Presidium has set the task to analyze the action required to implement this policy, establish in which LC organizations and about which questions differences occur, which tasks are not realized and why, and to brief the LCY Central Committee on the above on a regular basis.

A separate part of the conclusions is devoted to the LC municipal committees. It is emphasized that most of their activities should be directed toward basic organizations and their ideopolitical and action training and activity. By their content and method of work they should contribute to increasing the influence of the membership and basic organizations on passing and implementing decisions of the LC municipal committees and their organs. It is the duty of these committees to direct as many communists as possible toward involvement in various forms of ideopolitical activity and action integration -- in the aktivs of workers in immediate production, the SAWP and its forms of action, in self-managing organs and delegate bodies, and other sociopolitical and social organizations.

The consolidation of the members' role of basic LC organization is of greatest importance for developing and implementing LCY policy. Communists must orient their action in organizations of associated labor and work communities, especially in material production, toward consistently implementing the policy of socioeconomic development, more intensive and better economic activity, and increased productivity and exports. They must also wage a resolute struggle against idleness, irresponsibility, unjustified price inceases, etc.

It is of decisive importance for the LC's prestige and influence and for implementing its immediate program tasks, as emphasized in the conclusions, for each member to show personal initiative and creativity; for criticism and self-criticism, as well as democratic dialogue and responsibility for stands adopted, to be encouraged in all LC organs and organizations and in all areas where communists are active. The state of passiveness and expectation, opportunism, pseudocriticism, and the formal discharge of duties must be resolutely eliminated. Strengthening the moral personality of an LC member is vital for this.

The strengthening of responsibility for consistent implementation of established LCY policy is crucial for the political system's successful functioning and for realizing economic stabilization's goals and tasks. Communists in all sectors of society must resolutely oppose the rather widespread practice of democratically adopted stands and decisions, as well as constitutional, legal, self-managing, and statutory duties not being carried out. The LC must presevere in every action in keeping with the class nature of socialist self-managing democracy, which implies both rights and duties, agreement-seeking and efficiency of action, and responsibility for implementing what has been agreed upon.

The conclusions place special emphasis on implementing the stand from the congress resolution, according to which ideopolitical and other measures and responsibilities, including resignations and dismissals, should become part of LC practice in order to intensify concrete individual and collective responsibility and to consolidate the LCY's vanguard role. The LC must be more resolute in carrying out the restructuring of its ranks and expel all those members who undermine its prestige, ideological unity, and ability to act. At the same time, the LC must renew its ranks by admitting new fighters for socialist self-management, especially young workers and other exponents of creative work, thus strengthening its worker and class composition and its role as the working class party. Responsible posts in the LCY and in society must, to a much greater extent, be filled by workers from associated labor and other creative backgrounds who know how to, can, and wish to come to grips with the present social problems and contibute to society's material and intellectual development in a creative way.

Finally, the Central Committee will start with preparations for the LCY conference which will examine basic questions of ideopolitical activity and further tasks aimed at implementing decisions and tasks of the 13th LCY Congress. The conference is expected to be held in the second half of next year, and the LCY Central Committee Presidium will produce a draft program of preparations and content.

LCY PRESIDIUM ASSESSES RENOVICA VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD032308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2040 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session today presided over by Milanko Renovica, the LCY Central Committee Presidium considered and approved a report on the official and friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic from 25-27 February by an LCY delegation headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The Presidium assessed both the visit and talks with the MSZMP delegation led by MSZMP Secretary General Janos Kadar as useful and successful. A continuing dialogue between the LCY and the MSZMP contributes considerably to the further development of friendly relations, mutual understanding between the two parties, and to increasingly successful development of comprehensive good-neighbor cooperation between the two socialist countries. Overall Yugoslav-Hungarian relations, based on the principles of equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference, and recognition of differences in the two countries' internal socialist development and of their differing international status, were assessed as stable and good. Readiness to further improve relations in all spheres was also reiterated.

The Presidium also approved a report about the visit to Spain and talks with the PCE by Bosko Krunic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The talks with the PCE leadership are said to have reaffirmed the traditional friendship between the two parties and reiterated both sides' readiness to see cooperation further developed on an equal footing.

Within the framework of the tasks facing communists and other subjective forces in realizing resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress, the commitments contained in the long-term stabilization program, and conclusions of the fourth session of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium also discussed the ideopolitical issues relating to current economic trends and measures are being taken to facilitate development and the economic policy's objectives and tasks.

The Presidium also considered a report on the course of preparations for an LCY Central Committee session to discuss the topical ideopolitical trends in society and the LC's tasks.